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(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 38, Iss. 18)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

Cash Needed for Stevenson-Kefauver Drive

ILGW Campaign Committees Gathering Voluntary Contributions

The battle to elect a liberal national administration in November has entered the stage where money counts. Campaign funds are needed to put candidates backed by labor on the air, on posters, into newspaper ads. This costs money. Candidates backed by Big Business have little to worry about. They get plenty of generous help.

But there is no big money pouring into the campaign funds of candidates from Adlai Stevenson on down, who are supported by the mass of working men and women of this country. Once again, these candidates must depend on the large number rather than the large size of contributions.

This year, all the expenses of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education will just about match the total contributions made by four wealthy families to the Republican campaign in the 1952 election.

Garment workers are doing their part, Gus Tyler, director of the ILGWU 1956 Campaign Committee, reports. Local campaign committees

are being set up throughout the country. They are spreading information stressing the urgency to register and to vote. They are making available literature explaining local and national election issues.

But most important they are beginning to make the rounds of friends and neighbors and co-workers in their communities to raise the funds that will help to correct the imbalance in the campaign expenditure picture.

Contributions of all sizes are being sent to Campaign Committee headquarters, 1710 Broadway, N. Y. C. Members of the small ILGWU local in Garden City, Mo. have turned in \$18.25. Members of the larger locals in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., have already forwarded \$1,000. Both amounts represent best initial efforts.

In a letter to all campaign committee affiliates, David Dubinsky, chairman of the ILGWU Campaign Committee, emphasizes that: "In (Continued on Page 9)

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXXVIII. No. 18

Jersey City, N. J., September 15, 1956

Price 10 Cents

Stevenson-Kefauver OK'd by AFL-CIO, Head Liberal Party Slate with Wagner



New York's Liberal Party paces mounting strength of Stevenson-Kefauver by naming them and Mayor Wagner to head ticket.



Pres. Dubinsky Hits Nixon Anti-Labor Record

Text of talk by ILGWU Pres. Dubinsky at nominating session of the Liberal Party of New York held in Manhattan Center, Sept. 11.

FOR four years the Republican Party has been in power in Washington. There have been four years of broken promises.

For twenty years, during the New Deal and Fair Deal period, the Republican Party in the Congress of the United States fought against the welfare of the people. The leaders of the Republican Party in Congress fought unemployment insurance; they fought social security, minimum wages and maximum hours; they fought bank insurance and public housing. For twenty years, the GOP threatened to wipe out these measures once they were in ef-

fice.

Four years ago, they took office—but they did not dare to wipe out a single one of the measures they opposed.

Nor did they keep their promise to enact the reforms pledged to the voters in 1952.

That year, General Eisenhower promised a revision of the Taft-Hartley Act to ease the oppressive restraint of labor. This promise, too, has not been kept. In the campaign of 1952 the Republicans promised aid to education, aid to the farmers, aid to the small business men, and aid to housing. On every score, the promise was broken. But while the Republican Party has not dared to erase the New Deal, it has not concealed its intention to the special interests of wealth.

The Republican tax program favors wealth; for the first time in our history there is a smaller tax on profits and interest than on wages and salaries.

The Republican give-away program favors wealth; the national policy has been to turn over our natural resources to private interests for private exploitation.

The Republican power program favors wealth; for the first time in twenty years the trend toward the principle embodied in the TVA has been checked; in its place the present administration has substituted the Dixie-Yates mess.

Above all, the Republican appointments to various governmental agencies favor wealth: While the administration has not dared to erode the legislation of the New Deal, it has brazenly ap-

pointed men who have openly and notoriously opposed the purposes of these laws to administer New Deal legislation. Labor and the American people are very much aware of the fact that a vote for Eisenhower is also a vote for Nixon. Indeed, the American people are more aware of this in 1956 than they were in 1952.

The men on Madison Avenue are busy making a new Nixon, but they cannot change the basic material and that material is the Nixon record during the past six years. What is that record?

In 1947 the Taft-Hartley Act came before Congress: Nixon voted wrong; he voted for the Taft-Hartley Act. In December, 1947, a bill was introduced to give the President power to

(Continued on Page 9)

ILGWU Campaigners Spur Political Action

The ILGWU Political Department has launched a new and permanent program designed to stimulate political action among union members throughout the country, to spur registration and voting and to keep ILGWUers politically informed year-round.

The New York City area currently complicit the eye of the project which will shortly assume a nationwide network of political activity wherever ILGWU affiliates are located.

Here is how the program functions in New York City: The manager of a local prepares a list of his most active members and their addresses. Those members are designated community captains, and they serve as the basis for compiling additional rosters of ILGWU members who live on the same blocks as the captain.

It then becomes the job of the community captain to contact the members who live on his or her block, get acquainted with them, distribute literature from time to time and provide general information on registration and voting.

Currently piloting the program are nine New York locals, incorporating a total membership of some 100,000. Locals 22, 40, 42, and 105 have already held meetings and have reached the functional stage. The Dressmakers' Liberal Party Club of Local 22 will intensify its registration drive at a meeting slated for Sept. 26 at the Hotel Diplomat in New York City right after work. The following locals are in the course of processing names to be assigned to community captain: 135, 46, 40 and 90. Names are now being compiled by Local 91, with other New York locals preparing to join the drive.

A special meeting of all those involved in the Community Captain program will be held at the Hotel Claridge in New York City on Oct. 1.

Tours Slated

Meanwhile, the union's register-vote campaign is picking up momentum outside New York as the ILGWU rolls out the political carpet on an upcoming tour of speaking engagements in nine states.

Already covered by Political Director Guy Tyler and Assistant Director David Wells are titles in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York State.

In the next few weeks the agenda includes locals in New York City and New Jersey. N. Y.: St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Boston, Fall River and Springfield, Mass.; Bays, Pa.; Baltimore and, tentatively, Mississippi.

The discussion is part of the Political Department's nationwide program to clarify current election issues, to acquaint the ILGWU membership with the political personalities who are more cooperative and friendly to labor.

On the Way



Presidential Candidate Adlai Stevenson escorted to Liberal Party convention platform in New York by ILGWU Executive Vice Pres., Louis Shulberg and First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini.

ILGWU Bolsters Pennsy Labor As Political Machinery Hums

Delegates from Northeast Department locals in every area of Pennsylvania joined hands with other AFL-CIO unionists at a state-wide meeting in Harrisburg last month to wage an intensive "register-and-vote" drive to back the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket.

Called by the Committee on Political Education (COPE), organized by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, the conference (1) endorsed Stevenson and Kefauver and backed former Democratic Mayor Joseph Clark of U. S. Senate, as well as other state and national candidates; (2) set up committees for political action in Congressional districts; and (3) launched a program for organization of COPE Women's Activities in every area of the state.

At the session, chaired by State AFL Pres. Joseph McDonough, Northeast staff members as well as

EOT's Campaigners Mapping Marginal Area Political Drive

The Eastern Out-of-Town Department is marshalling its manpower and resources in preparation for the coming national elections, reports Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, EOT general manager.

In the states of Connecticut, New Jersey and New York, special efforts are being mapped in several key state elections, which in the past have been decided by less than 1 per cent of the voters. Other state campaigns, where from 1 to 5 per cent of the voters were decisive, will also receive particular emphasis by the campaign committees of the various local unions in these states.

Campaign Group

The EOT ILGWU 1956 Campaign Committee has been formed with Israel Horowitz as chairman, Abraham Stum as vice chairman and Edward Kramer as secretary-treasurer. The executive committee of the group will be comprised of representatives from the 34 local unions that comprise the EOT in the three states.

Of particular interest to the EOT's 28,000 members will be the Senatorial and Congressional contests. Outstanding will be the New York State race for the seat recently vacated by U. S. Senator Herbert Lehman, and the election in Connecticut, where Democratic Congressman Thomas Donahoe will seek to out the Republican incumbent, Senator Prescott Bush.

In Connecticut, other key elections include the Congressional contest in the Second District covering Middlesex, New London, Tolland and Windham Counties, where in 1954 the result was decided by less than 1 per cent of the voters; the Third Congressional District, covering New Haven and Lower New Haven County, where the election was decided by less than 3 per cent of the voters; and the Fifth Congressional District, covering Litch-

field and Upper New Haven County, where the result was also decided by less than 3 per cent of the voters.

Congressional election for Representative-at-Large for Connecticut also will receive the special attention of the Connecticut Campaign Committee, as in 1954 the result was decided by a bare 1 per cent of the voters.

In New Jersey, attention will be focused on the Twelfth Congressional District, covering Newark, where in 1954 the Congressman was by less than 12 per cent of the vote, and in the Eighth Congressional District, covering Paterson and Passaic, where the incumbent was the victor by less than 4.5 per cent.

In the Twelfth Congressional District, covering Staten Island, the Congressman was elected by less than 2 per cent of the vote, and in the Sixth Congressional District, covering Queens, the Congressman was elected by less than 14.5 per cent of the vote; and in the Sixth Congressional District, also covering Queens, where the Congressman was elected by less than 4.5 per cent of the vote, EOT members will be especially alerted to the importance of registering and getting out the vote for candidate friendly to labor.

JUSTICE

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

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Register! Register!

Don't throw away your vote! Don't lose it through negligence!

More than 6,000,000 Americans lost their eligibility to vote in the 1954 elections because of old-fashioned registration and residence requirements, it is estimated. It is possible that the actual number was greater than the margin by which the Presidential election was decided in 1952. If you have moved in the past three years, check now with your local election officials to make certain of your eligibility to register to vote!

FINAL DATES FOR REGISTERING TO VOTE:

In Maryland Baltimore City and counties having permanent registration — Sept. 22
Ohio Sept. 26
New Jersey Sept. 27

REGISTRATION DEADLINES IN OCTOBER:

Alabama	Oct. 26	Missouri	
Connecticut	Oct. 13	Kansas City	Oct. 18
Delaware	Oct. 28	St. Louis	
Florida	Oct. 6	New York	Oct. 8 to 13
Illinois	Oct. 8	Oklahoma	Oct. 26
Indiana	Oct. 8	Oregon	Oct. 8
Massachusetts	Oct. 8	South Carolina	Oct. 6
Michigan	Oct. 8	Virginia	Oct. 6
Minnesota	Oct. 16	Washington	Oct. 6
		West Virginia	Oct. 6
		Wisconsin	Oct. 34



Left to right on platform during final session of Liberal Party convention in New York: Pres. Dubinsky, Mayor Wagner, candidate for Senator; Adlai Stevenson, candidate for President of the United States; Alex. Rose, vice chairman of the Liberal Party, and Estes Kefauver, candidate for Vice President of the United States.

Organized labor in the United States and the Liberal Party of New York last week endorsed the candidacy of Adlai Stevenson for President and Estes Kefauver for Vice President of the United States. The New York party completed its slate of standard bearers by adding the name of Mayor Robert F. Wagner as candidate for Senator to take the distinguished place of Senator Herbert H. Lehman who has announced his retirement from public service.

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations acted through its General Board meeting in Chicago Sept. 12. The 173-member board is composed of members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and the heads of departments and international unions. The special meeting was called for the sole purpose of acting on the recommendation to approve the Stevenson-Kefauver candidacy drawn up by the Executive Council at its meeting at Unity House last month.

The motion to endorse was unanimously approved after

a discussion in which anti-international union presidents spoke in favor of the resolution. Pres. George Meany who presided over the session stressed that the support of candidates was not an endorsement of any political party.

Pres. Dubinsky Speaks

ILOUWU Pres. David Dubinsky was one of the Executive Council members who urged adoption of the resolution to endorse. In a seven-minute address he traced the growing role of government in meeting the welfare needs of the man-

of Americans in our complex society and pointed out that even at the turn of the century such action by government through welfare legislation was the only way in which semi- and unskilled workers, lacking the strength of craft workers, could gain even elementary jobs, health and safety protection.

Garment workers were among those who had long recognized the necessity for channelling workers' organized strength not only into economic action but also into political action, for without such a coupling, he pointed out, gains in standards governing hours and wages, for example, that were won through economic action, could be erased through hostile legislation.

The Nixon Record

But the record of the present administration, he continued, clearly establishes the business-mindedness of its personnel and supporters. Worst of all, under present circumstances, a vote for Eisenhower may very well be a vote for Nixon. At this point Pres. Dubinsky cited (Continued on Page 10)

ILG Takes Union License Case to Supreme Court

The ILGWU is taking steps to appeal to the United States Supreme Court the decision of a Georgia court upholding the conviction of Organizer Rose Staub under an ordinance of the town of Baxley.

The Baxley ordinance requires a union organizer to obtain a license. The granting or refusal of a license rests on the discretion of the mayor and the city council. They are empowered to consider the "effect of union organization upon the general welfare of the citizens of Baxley."

The ordinance also provides that if a license is granted to the organizer an annual fee of \$2,000 must be paid. Also, \$300 is to be paid for every worker organized.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has upheld the decision of the Georgia Court of Appeals which affirmed the conviction of the ILGWU organizer. But the Georgia Court did not go so far as to state that the Baxley ordinance was constitutional. Instead, it avoided ruling on the constitutionality by asserting that there were procedural irregularities in the union's case.

The case is being prepared for presentation to the Supreme Court

by Morris P. Gashen, chief counsel of the ILGWU, and Edwin Pearce, the union's counsel in Atlanta.

IALC TOUR OF ITALY, ISRAEL SLATES BUSY ITINERARY; 59 GOING

A reception by U. S. Ambassador Clare Booth Luce, a testimonial banquet tendered by free trade union groups and an audience with the Pope will provide some of the highlights for 59 unionists who will fly to Italy Sept. 21 for a month-long good-will tour.

The trip, sponsored by the Education (Continued on Page 10)

"Right Where It Hurts!!!"



FIVE SHOPS SIGNED AS MONTREAL SPARKS CROSS-CANADA DRIVE

The spotlight of Canada's coast-to-coast organizing campaign focused on Montreal this month as five more shops went union, reports Vice Pres. Bernard Shanon.

Sparked by the recent successful renewal of the Montreal dress agreement, the latest successes followed on the heels of last month's general staff meeting called by Shanon and Organizing Director Sam Hecht. At that meeting the union mapped plans to organize all non-union workers in Montreal.

The five shops organized are Lily-Mae Blouse, Inc., Casual Sportswear, Ltd., Florida Sportswear, Rockaway Garment and Pairview Garment.

Preventive Medical Warfare



During recent outbreak of infantile paralysis in Chicago, ILGWU Health Center in that city was placed at the service of city health authorities by Vice Pres. Morris Belli, for general community use. Shown above are Registered Nurse Marjorie Packard and Dr. Louis G. Kaplan administering Salk vaccine to the trio of Rodgers' youngsters, left to right, Ernestine, Cheryl and Jacqueline. Whose afraid?

Two Plastic Mould Shops Sign First "132" Pacts

Unionization of two important plastic moulding shops, employing a total of more than 220 workers is reported by Martin Feldman, manager of Local 132. The larger of the two is the Thomas Manufacturing Co. of Newark, N. J. This firm has joined the Plastic Manufacturers Association and is making the terms of the industry agreement effective for its employees.

The second firm is Morningside in the Bronx, N. Y. where Local 132 conducted a large organizational drive. This firm employs about 70 in the moulding of plastic products.

Workers at the Thomas shop have received substantial upward wage adjustments and vacation and holiday benefits as the result of unionization. According to Manager Feldman, a key factor in the organization drive that preceded signing of an agreement was the union's insistence, in its leaflets, that specific terms set down in an agreement were much better for the workers than an unpredictable profit sharing system then in effect at the plant. That system has now been eliminated in favor of the real wage and benefit gains.

The agreement bringing association contract terms to the Morningside workers was won at the end of August following a lengthy campaign which included a 4-month strike. In addition to standard union contract benefits, they received increases ranging up to 25 cents, 7 paid holidays and health and welfare benefits.

MEETINGS N. Y. Cloak Locals

LOCAL 137

Wed., Oct. 18
Manhattan Center
343 St. & 8th Ave.

LOCAL 9

Wed., Oct. 18
Hotel Diplomat
104 W. 43rd St.

LOCAL 8

Tues., Sept. 15
Labor Temple
262 E. 14th St.

LOCAL 64

Tues., Oct. 4
Courtland Center, Cloak Bldg.
22 West 34th St., 3rd floor

During the course of the organizing campaign ILGWU jurisdiction was challenged by a toy union. During this period Local 132 continued its organization drive with the aid of a staunch group of ILGWU supporters in the shop, despite the challenge of the other labor organizations and the employer's efforts to exploit the situation for the purpose of defeating any unionization.

5 Years Merits Benefit, St. Louis Arbiter Rules

A board of arbitration this month upheld the five-year eligibility of about 70 St. Louis workers to receive a second week's vacation pay, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlestein, Southwest regional director.

In doing so, the board rejected management's position that if a worker, for one reason or another, missed a vacation benefit in 1953 or 1954, he would have to wait another five years before he could again be eligible for a second week's paid vacation. By this interpretation, the employer could—and did—ignore the actual number of years an employee worked in a shop.

Such was the practice of a number of dress and sportswear members of the Associated Garment Industries of St. Louis. It resulted in a prompt complaint by the workers who were denied their 1954 second-week benefit.

The grievance was referred to arbitration, and in a lengthy decision handed down Sept. 1, Dr. John T. Dunlop, chairman of the board, sustained the position of the employees. Under the ruling the 1954 second week's vacation pay would be awarded.

Await Two Decisions

Decisions in two other arbitration matters are expected shortly, Perlestein reports.

In one, the union instituted pro-

New OQC Sessions To Begin October 1

Officers' qualification courses are scheduled to start at the ILGWU General Office on October 1 and 2. It is announced by the Educational Department. Completion of these courses is required for all interested and eligible members who may become candidates for paid office.

In order to meet the requirements set down in the ILGWU Constitution, courses are to be given in the history of the ILGWU, the economics of the garment industry, trade union technique, the structure and functioning of the ILGWU and parliamentary law.

Interested members, in good standing, should register at the Council Room, ILGWU General Office, 1710 Broadway, on the nights the courses start.

decisions against the Seymour-Wallace Co. of St. Louis on two counts: the unfair discharge of a worker and the company's denial of vacation pay to six others. Prof. Joseph Khamen of Washington University, St. Louis, heard the dispute.

The second case involves the Rice-Pitt Co., which the union charges unduly deprived employees in its Gillespie, Ill., plant of many weeks' work, in addition to underpaying place workers in its Waterloo, Ill., shop.

ILG Heeds SOS

Non-union workers at the anti-union New Madrid Garment Co. of New Madrid, Mo., have appealed to the ILGWU for aid in their attempt to recover vacation and holiday pay due them.

The union, responding promptly, directed its attorneys to take all legal action necessary to secure workers what they are due.

In their efforts to join the ILGWU in the past, workers at New Madrid have been intimidated by anti-union elements in the community.

Metropolitan New York Dressmakers:

KNOW YOUR PRICE SETTLEMENTS

By JULIUS HOCHMAN

General Manager, New York Dress Joint Board

If my last article I explained how our price settlement procedure works and why it is important, it is important because only through an effective price settlement procedure can we maintain wage standards in our industry and get for our members the earnings due them. This explains why some jobbers do their best to evade or "beat" the price settlement provisions of our collective agreement.

Under our agreement prices or rates for making the garment are settled with the jobber, who is the real employer under the jobber-contractor system. It is responsible for the payment of these settled prices regardless of where his dresses are made.

How do some jobbers try to evade this requirement of the agreement? There are several tricks or devices used and, unless workers are alert to detect them, they will be paid less for their work than is due them.

Trick No. 1—Sending work to non-registered contractors. Under our agreement, the jobber is supposed to register all of his contractors to whom he sends work. Settlement sheets describing the dresses and the prices to be paid for them are to be sent to all contract shops registered for him, after prices have been settled.

But when the jobber sends work to a non-registered shop, the workers in that shop get no settlement sheets, even though it is a union shop. They do not know the prices they should be paid. The jobber can thus get away with paying sub-contractors less than the rates for settlement sheets for every style they make. They should know the name of the jobber whose work they are making.

Trick No. 2—Sending far more work to a registered jobber than he can handle. By prearrangement, the registered contractor who sends work out to non-registered or non-union shops.

The accountants found, for example, that one contractor reported his 1954 payroll as \$226,249 but that his jobbers paid into the Health Fund for him on the basis of a \$352,426.

A second printing of the booklet describing the work system of price settling is on the press to meet the great demand for copies. Single copies may be obtained with a letter of request to Julius Hochman, N. Y. Dress Joint Board, 215 W. 46th St., N. Y. 18, N. Y.

mandating settlement sheets for every style they work on. You may be getting sub-contracted work. Know your jobber.

Trick No. 3—Settling dresses at a price range lower than the range in which the jobber actually sets the dresses.

Our settlements are based on selling range. The higher the price range, the higher the settlement. For example, the settlement for a basic \$47.50 dress is 13 cents higher than it would be for the same dress sold at \$6.75. What is true of individual price ranges is equally true of our four price groups. The higher the price, the higher the price settlement.

Misrepresenting price ranges or groups is another trick our accountants can detect when they examine the jobber's books. But it is important for you to know the price range or group of the dress you are making. You will find this on your settlement sheet.

Trick No. 4—Paying less than the settled prices.

If you insist on getting a settlement sheet and if you compare the prices on the sheet with the prices you are actually paid, you will know whether you are being paid the proper prices. It is the only way you can know.

Trick No. 5—Work added by the jobber to the garment after it has been settled.

For example, a dress may be settled with one pocket; then the jobber may add a second pocket. Or it may be settled with a one-piece cuff, then a two-piece cuff is substituted. Or they may settle a dress with four skirt seams, then be required to make six skirt seams. Sometimes half of the dress is missing from the settlement sheet.

The only way really to block this trick is to compare the dress described in your settlement sheet with the dress in your machine. If you're being asked to do more work than the garment described in the settlement sheet calls for, you're entitled to more money.

In New York City, we can make the settlements and check the jobber's books. But we want you to keep watch in your shops.

The two most important things you can do are:

1. Be sure that you get a settlement sheet of every style you make.

2. Be sure that the dress described in your settlement sheet is the same as the one in your machine.

If you do these two simple things, you will be helping the union to protect your interests, and this can mean more money in your pay envelopes.

What should you do if you don't get settlement sheets? If you are paid less than settled prices, if the dress in your machine has more work in it than the dress described in the settlement sheet?

The answer is to report it to your union representative. You must remember that your union representative depends on you to let him know when the agreement is violated in your shop.

You help yourself, the workers in your shop, the workers in shops in nearby towns and the whole union when you give your representative this information.



Delegates to sessions of Committee on Political Education gather at Philadelphia Building where sessions were held.

Below, sessions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council were held in the second floor recreation room off the Main Administration Building of Unity House. The spacious room, with picture windows overlooking the lawn and the lake, provided a comfortable and efficient meeting place.



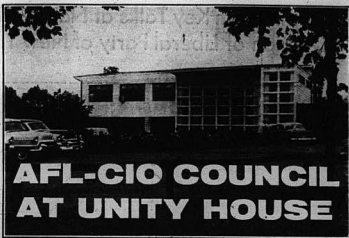
Walter P. Reuther, automobile workers' chief, and James C. Petrillo, president of musicians' union, emerge from meeting.



Steelworkers' Pres. Dave McDonald and Bakery's chief Herman Winter on way to committee session in Administration Building.



AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James Carey and Secretary-Treasurer William Schneider confer on a point of procedure during session.



WHEN the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations met at the ILGWU's Unity House for a four-day series of sessions during the week of August 27 it was the first visit of the top body of organized labor in America to the famous summer resort of the garment workers.

In those four days the eyes of all America were focused on Unity House. From those sessions came important decisions regarding politics and union administration. The Executive Council voted to recommend the endorsement of Adlai Stevenson for President and Estes Kefauver for Vice President of the United States. The Council adopted a code of ethical practices governing the issuance of union charters, presented by Pres. Dubinsky as acting chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

Less than a handful of the council members had previously visited Unity House. The comforts and services which vacationing garment workers have long known as being the rule at Unity House were new to them. In its Sept. 1 issue, the AFL-CIO News expressed the consensus of the visitors in noting that during the week of the meeting "the union—from Pres. Dubinsky down to the most junior member of the staff—proved itself a thoroughly gracious host."

The newspaper describes Unity House facilities, tells how other unions have patronized the resort and describes the three rates in effect.

"Even the highest rate" (that for non-union members), says the AFL-CIO News, "is far below that of comparable vacation resorts. It is a real bargain for any vacationer."



More than 20 members of the working press covered the Council meeting. Pres. George Meany is shown at press conference at which television and radio reporters joined the press reporters.



Sessions were generally followed by short informal conferences among council members. Shown above are L. S. Buskmaster, rubber workers, Walter P. Reuther, automobiles, and Jacob Potofsky, clothing workers.



Pres. Dubinsky, acting chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, confers with Secretary-Treasurer Schneider and Pres. Meany. Pres. Dubinsky was designated a member of the 8-man Executive Committee.

Highlights from Key Talks at Nominating Convention of Liberal Party of New York

FOR STEVENSON KFAUER

Adlai E. Stevenson:

MANY of you have spent a lifetime in the battle for decency and democracy. Finding your satisfactions not in the accumulation of private goods but in the advancement of the common good, you have brought out the grain of idealism in America. And you have not grown weary of the struggle or become reconciled to injustice or inequality. Indeed, as this political campaign gets underway I detect lively evidence that another battle in the American tradition is not unwelcome.

I am heartened and happy to know that you are all encephalic at my side—and that I can be at yours.

It was only a few months ago that the President was saying that neutralism was fine, the Vice President was saying that it was terrible, and the Secretary of State was saying with his characteristic flair that, while neutralism was indefensible, most neutrals were all right.

When the Russians recently said they were going to reduce their army by 1,200,000 men, the Secretary

of Defense said it was "a step in the right direction"; the Secretary of State said it was "a step in the wrong direction"; Mr. Stassen said it was just what we wanted—and the President blessed everybody and appointed a committee to decide what we thought.

And only recently the President and the Secretary of State met head-on trying to negotiate the Suez Canal. On August 3d, President Eisenhower said:

"All of us, of course, appreciate the tremendous importance of the Suez Canal. Its continuous and effective operation is vital to the economies of our country."

To which Secretary Dulles added a few days later: "The United States is not dependent to any appreciable degree at all upon the Suez Canal."

1936 is not 1952. Perhaps the most striking change of all is the new face being worn by the Republican Vice Presidential candidate. I know of no instance in which a man has so energetically tried to convince the electorate that everything he has said and done in past years bears no relation to himself, and that, until further notice, he is to be considered a new man.

You may not agree with him, but you have to be awed by the lack of conviction which makes so swift a transformation possible.

Nixon's New Personality

I don't wish to deprecate the Vice President's new personality. But I do wish that we might hear some word from him repudiating the irresponsible, vindictive and malicious words so often spoken by the impostor who has been using his name all these years.

I am compelled to confess that I still prefer Joe Smith!

But one thing about this campaign is unchanged. Now, as in 1952, the Republican presidential candidate will speak in the accents of progressivism. There will be grand new talk about his design for "rebuilding" the Grand Old Party. But the Old Guard will take this quadrennial verbal excursion in stride; for it knows from long experience that a few campaign speeches do not change the Republican Party—and that any connection between Mr. Eisenhower's oratory and his Administration is purely coincidental.

One of the curious facts in this curious year is that the new liberal Republican Party seems to have room for everybody except the liberal Republicans.

Reflecting today on Harold Stassen, if his number has left him, we can note that in this new Republican Party liberal Republicans are like opera singers: when they are stabbed they don't die; they sing.

Up in Wisconsin today the Republicans are choosing between Senator Wiley, who is an Eisenhower Republican, and Congressman Davis, who is a McCarthy Republican.

And, so far as President Eisenhower is concerned, well, he's neutral. This, I suppose, is what the Republican press means when it talks about President Eisenhower reconstructing the Republican Party in his own image.

Fate of "Liberal" Republicans

But I don't want to be unfair, for certainly neutrality in Wisconsin today is a triumph of political courage compared to 1952 when candidate Eisenhower deleted a defense of his benefactor, General Marshall, to make Senator McCarthy happy.

Of course, liberal Republicans in New York, like Mr. Javits, are more fortunate than Senator Wiley—or perhaps I should add "at this moment."

For this was the fearless phrase with which the President rallied to Mr. Javits' defense last week.

Let me say that I admired Alex Rose's generous statement in defense of Mr. Javits last week. I also share Mr. Rose's regret over Mr. Javits' latter-day admiration of the Vice President. The discovery by the Republican candidate for Senator that Mr. Nixon is a great liberal seems to me to sum up the fate of liberal Republicans.

On the whole, it seems painfully clear that the New Republicanism is so different from the old as far as its leadership is concerned. The label has changed, but not the stuff in the package. Much as many Americans hoped otherwise, official Republicanism remains a policy of indifference to much except the aspirations of property. It remains the spokesman of big business and wealth. Nor should we complain. That is a wholly legitimate function.

But it is not the proper function of government, of the Executive Branch, in this beloved country of ours.

America needs today, and needs badly, the restoration of government which recognizes the existence of people—which will seek to meet their needs, to guarantee their rights and to enlarge their opportunities. It is the nature and tradition of the Democratic Party and of the liberal tradition to care about people—and care about them, not as statistics in a market survey, but as individual men and women and children. And that is why we will win in 1956!

It is this dedication to the ideals of human welfare and individual liberty which makes us all so sensitive to the crucial importance of what is happening today in the degeneration of our public schools.

I share, I know with you, grave concern that there are today 3,000 school districts in this country whose doors are closed against children for a reason—the color of their skins—which the laws that govern us, and the dictates of our hearts, say cannot matter.

I share, I know with you, great satisfaction at this week's report that this condition has been changed now in 723 school districts, 186 more than last year.

The things that bind us all together as Americans make us want tonight to speak our admiration for those citizens of southern communities and those governors, mayors and local officials who are upholding the rule of law, sometimes even against their own personal feelings, sometimes in the face of violence.

As a candidate I want to say again what I have said from one end of this country to the other that we must, of course, support the Supreme Court decision. All who voted for my nomination knew where I stood.

I stand squarely, beyond this, on the statement in the Democratic platform, adopted unanimously, that "We reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts."

Civil Rights Difference

And let me add that I disagree with the position taken last week by the President when he said of the Supreme Court decision: "I think it makes no difference whether or not I endorse it."

I think, for myself, that the attitude of the President, who is our only official elected by all the people, does make a difference to those struggling with the day-to-day conflicts of new laws and old customs in a changing society. I count it the responsibility of the Chief Executive to do all in his power to create a climate of compliance with the law, and to encourage with the immense prestige and power of this office those who are earnestly trying, often in difficult circumstances, to comply with the Court's decision.

As we fight to make freedom secure at home, we reveal once again to the world the true face of America—the nation which has fired the hearts and minds of ordinary people everywhere.

We need military strength as we need our economic power; and these are all essential instruments in our foreign policy. But America's sharpest sword is the power of our ideals. And these could hardly be a better time for America to use her ideals. For the new disenchantment within the Communist empire offers exciting possibilities to the leaders of freedom. The myths are shattered; yesterday's idols are today's devils; and throughout Europe and Asia there is a

(Continued on Page 9)



R-WAGNER



Estes Kefauver:

Many of you, I know, are wage earners. You have had little consideration from the party that passed the Taft-Hartley Act and nine years later still will not hear of its revision. You will have had little consideration from the party that made possible the passage of the "right-to-work" laws. You have had little consideration from the party that cuts taxes for the rich and is against tax cuts for the poor; from the party that slashed public housing to the bone; from the party that has supported every giveaway of natural resources from Niagara Falls to the Valley of the Tennessee to Hells Canyon.

I can understand why President Eisenhower talks so much about the Party of the Future. He's afraid to look over his shoulder at the record of the past.

In the New America, Adlai Stevenson and I intend to correct these long-standing injustices to American labor. We stand on the platform of the Democratic and Liberal Parties which pledge repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. With that repeal, and the substitution in its place of a fair act such as that which bears the name of the illustrious father of the man whom you have tonight nominated for Senator from New York—the Wagner Act—then the notorious "right-to-work"

(Continued on Page 9)

Herbert H. Lehman:

The Eisenhower Administration has weakened, crippled and even paralyzed many of the essential programs of the New Deal and Fair Deal by maladministration and downright perversion of them. The most crucial and critical victims of this gutting process have been those programs whose purpose has been to protect the consumer and the small businessman against the depredations and coercions of monopoly and giant-sized business. And in the field of social welfare, the victims have been all of the progressive programs opposed by powerful backward-looking organizations who call all social progress socialism.

By their merchandising of the false notion that all is well at home and abroad, the American people have become unprepared to face the critical challenge of today and tomorrow, both at home and abroad. This mental and spiritual unpreparedness is more dangerous than military unpreparedness.

One of the most urgent of our present problems—so urgent that even the Eisenhower Administration cannot pretend that it does not exist—is the problem of school integration.

If ever there was a problem that called for national leadership—and national leadership based on moral

(Continued on Page 9)

Robert F. Wagner:

A frightening thing is happening to people today. We are becoming anaesthetized by the drudge of slogans, platitudes, and devious arguments to which we are so constantly exposed. We shall have to conduct our campaign this year on an intimate person to person basis if we are to overcome this tendency.

There was a time when a man could say "let's look at the facts" and they would speak for themselves, but today it is no longer sufficient to merely present the facts. We must be alert to every fallacy in the other fellow's claims and we must point them out for the nation to see, for today there are those who have become experts at making both wishful thinking and failures sound like attractive truths.

The Roosevelt-Truman Administration left a remarkable blueprint for social and economic progress and advance. It saved our country in 1932 from a major catastrophe following the grave mismanagement of the years before. It saw us successfully through the fiercest war in history and started us on the road to peace and prosperity. You, the Liberal Party, were part of those good years. Your leaders were participants, in that program and in that progress. It is time for your return to this participation

(Continued on Page 9)





Southeast REGIONAL CONFERENCE



Cera Hubbard and Clara Hawkins of Atlanta were cited for length of ILGWU membership. They are members of Local 123.



Vice Pres. Bambaca drew on many years of experience in discussing problem of organizing in South.



Conference Queen Jeannette Williams of Wansboro, S. C. is flanked by two of her ladies-in-waiting.



Doris Thomas, Poplarville, Miss., told of local's growth.



Johnnie Be Cain, Jasper, Ala., discussed seniority.



George Bryant, Birmingham, Ala., described shop servicing.



Olma Tucker, Columbia, Ala., told of fighting anti-union moves.



Blondell Brockington, Florence, S.C., dealt with community affairs.



Katrina Brown, Fayetteville, Tenn., described strike action.



Lavada Hatfield, Furris, Miss., told shop problems and remedies.

THE 18th Southeast Regional Conference of the ILGWU was held at the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel in Atlanta, Ga., from Aug. 30 to Sept. 1 and featured a picnic at Adams Park. Highpoint of the picnic was a dazzling beauty contest.

The opening session featured a report by Regional Director E. T. Kehr and a talk by Vice Pres. Angela Bambaca, director of the neighboring Upper South Department.

Director Kehr reported that the Southeast Region now has over 7,000 members in six Southeastern states and that this represents an increase of more than 60 per cent in the past three years. He added that regional membership is increasing at the rate of 1,000 members per year.

Work sessions attended by groups of delegates dealt with the handling of shop grievances, the conduct of a local union meeting, activities programs for local unions and the economics of the garment industry.

An outstanding feature of the Southeast regional conference repeated this time was the shop reports presented by the delegates from the conference floor.



(Above) More than 500 delegates registered for the conference sessions as they arrived on Wednesday, Aug. 29. (Below) The grand picnic at Adams Park was held on the afternoon of Aug. 31 and included games, dancing, swimming, contests and a picnic supper.



Pres. Dubinsky Hits Nixon Anti-Labor Record

(Continued from Page 2)

curb inflation after World War II: Nixon voted wrong: he voted against this bill to check inflation—and then in 1952, in Nixon fashion, blamed the Democratic Administration for the high cost of living.

On February 2, 1948, a bill was introduced to tax the super-profits made by giant corporations in the first post-war years. Nixon voted wrong: he voted against this surplus profits tax.

On February 27, 1946, a bill was introduced to remove 750,000 people from social security coverage. Nixon voted wrong: he voted for this bill that left $\frac{1}{4}$ of a million people out in the cold.

In June, 1948, a bill was introduced to cripple the housing act introduced by Senators Taft, Ellender and Wagner. Nixon voted wrong: he voted for this crippling measure. Apparently, even Taft was too liberal for Nixon.

In August, 1949, a bill was introduced to exempt the independent producers of natural gas from federal regulation at the expense of the consumers. Nixon voted wrong: he voted to enrich the gas companies and to cut controls.

In August, 1949, a bill was introduced to remove about one million workers from coverage under the mini-

mum wage law. Nixon voted wrong: he voted to leave these million additional workers without protection.

In August, 1949, a bill was introduced to cut military aid to non-Communist countries in their struggle for survival against communism. Nixon voted wrong: he voted with the isolationists to cut the military aid to the free world.

On June 27, 1952, the U. S. Senate voted on the discriminatory McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. The President of the United States, Harry Truman, had vetoed that discriminatory piece of legislation. Nixon voted wrong: he voted to override the President's veto and to turn the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act into law.

In this year, when Nixon looms so large in the Republican picture, Madison Avenue will have to invent some extra powerful new soap to wash Nixon's record clean. Even Madison Avenue cannot invent a detergent powerful enough to accomplish this.

In the face of such a record the question is no longer one of support; it becomes our duty as workers, as liberals, as trade unionists, to fight this record and the man who has made it.

And in that fight we have a champion who on every one of these issues which Nixon voted for special interests, voted for the general welfare of all

the people—with simple eloquence and dignity and forthrightness. He is our candidate for Vice President, Estes Kefauver.

Today's papers report the results in yesterday's elections. It is obvious that Eisenhower's coattails have lost their magnetic pull.

The nation is fortunate in having a Stevenson-Kefauver ticket to vote for in the coming contest. In this way, we can put back into Washington an administration dedicated to real peace, to genuine prosperity. And here in New York State we have an additional piece of good fortune.

While we are all deeply moved by the decision of Senator Lehman to retire from public life, our spirits are sustained by the fact that the great tradition for which his name has stood so long—in this state, in the nation, and even throughout the world—can be continued through the election of Robert F. Wagner as Senator from New York.

In our hearts the names of Wagner and Lehman, together with Roosevelt, bring back memories of the great crusades through which workers and farmers in this country won, for the first time, recognition of their status as human beings and through which the principles of democracy were extended for the first time into our industrial life.

Now the workers and independent voters of this state will be able to vote for a consistent liberal—one who does not have to resort to double talk, who does not have to speak liberal phrases while he is obliged to vote otherwise as some present so-called liberal senators are compelled to do.

A Liberal Republican in the Congress of the United States may sometimes be permitted the luxury of voting in accordance with his conscience but not in the Senate if his vote is a determining factor. Obviously, we as workers and as liberals must not cast our vote for any Republican candidate for the Senate but must give it to a Liberal-Democrat and this year must vote for Robert Wagner.

Liberals will vote for Robert F. Wagner because of the platform on which he stands, because he is free from dictation, because as the heir to a proud, liberal tradition, he will vote for social reforms and progressive legislation in accordance with his own clear conscience.

The record, the declarations, the philosophy of Adlai Stevenson and the record and conduct of Estes Kefauver are guarantees to the people of the state that a vote for the Stevenson-Kefauver-Wagner ticket is a vote against government by and for special interests and is a vote for the return to government by and for the people.

Cash Needed for Stevenson - Kefauver Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

previous years, the membership of the ILGWU has been able to play a vigorous and constructive part in the election campaigns. The results of these campaigns can be measured only in greater democracy and in dollars and cents. Thanks to our political efforts in the last campaign, we were able to win from the Congress of the United States a minimum wage of \$1. instead of the former 75 cents an hour, although the President of the United States proposed only a 50-cent minimum.

Similarly, we with a future Administration and Congress that will provide more adequate unemployment insurance, social security,

housing, education, civil rights, health and medical services.

In past campaigns, ILGWU Campaign Committees have not only been able to give financial aid for candidates but have also been able to provide nationwide radio and television programs. The funds for such programs have been obtained through generous contributions of our membership.

"Pro-labor candidates need votes, workers, and funds. Requests for funds have already begun to pour in to our Campaign Committee. Candidates need make their own appeals for radio and television time, for ads and literature, for posters and stickers—NOW!

"Once more, the ILGWU 1956 Campaign Committee is calling upon the membership of the union to CONTRIBUTE TODAY FOR A BETTER TOMORROW."

Local and regional committees are making their own appeals. Typically, the New York District Board of Campaign Committees, through its chairman, Julius Hochman, warns garment workers that:

"Election candidates in a big election takes money. Big business is pouring millions of dollars into the Republican treasury. They're making these contributions because they want to keep government under Big Business control."

"Liberal - Democratic candidates, on the other hand, must depend on

small contributions from many people.

"We can't make contributions out of union funds. The Taft-Hartley Act forbids it. The Dress Joint Board, ILGWU, Campaign Committee 1956, therefore, appeals to you to make a liberal contribution to this campaign. We hope that no one will contribute less than \$1 and that the higher paid workers will contribute more to our campaign for a liberal national administration."

"Remember that the outcome of this national election depends on what is done by millions of American citizens. It depends on you."

"Help as much as you can. Give

as much as you can. Your welfare is at stake."

The results of the election this November will affect your pay envelope directly. Continuation of a national administration that is business minded and hostile to organized labor will mean tax, price, union-busting, welfare and security policies aimed to please corporations and industrialists rather than the Joe and Mary Smiths.

In the next few weeks it will be your dollars and dimes against the free-riding forces of those who want to see a Big Business administration stay in the saddle.

Act now!

And be sure of a better tomorrow.

Stevenson - Kefauver - Wagner - Lehman Taks

ADLAI E. STEVENSON:

(Continued from Page 6)

great yearning for a America alternative to the exploded Communist delusion.

No nation is better equipped than ours to offer leadership and leadership in this time of turmoil. We have thus far failed to do so. We have failed because a business-dominated administration simply cannot comprehend the nature and complexity either of the revolutionary thrust of our time or the human longings which animate it. We cannot capture the souls of discontented people by boasting that our stomachs are full or that our arms are strong. We can do so only by reviving the original American mission—the conception of our Nation as the beager of hope and freedom to oppressed peoples everywhere on earth.

I say there is a yearning for new vision in our country and our world; that we can imagine tomorrows more abundant and more serene than any mankind has known; and that we are reaching out now for better quality in our living, for higher purposes and richer values of mind and spirit.

ESTES KEFAUVER:

(Continued from Page 7)

lays will no longer be a shield for right-to-break-up provisions.

In these next four years, this nation will be faced with monumental readjustment problems in the field

of labor. Part of the large corporate profits now being amassed will be used to purchase labor-saving machinery—automation as it is now called. You and I are familiar with the frightening prospect of technological unemployment which automation holds. Millions of workers are expected to be displaced in the next too distant future.

Now how this adjustment takes place—what the social consequences will be—will require a friendly, interested government with a heart. None of us wants to stand in the way of new developments—but automation is justified in the social sense only when its benefits are passed on to the consumer in the form of lower prices and when the position of labor is protected.

HERBERT H. LEHMAN:

(Continued from Page 7)

fervor—this is it. But all we get from the White House are pious platitudes.

I feel, in regard to this problem, that I am a moderate man, and not an extremist. All I am fighting for is adherence to the Constitution and the laws of our country. Moderation must not be a cloak for inaction and the maintenance of the "status quo." I believe, as does Adlai Stevenson, that moderation is a term descriptive of action—action reflecting understanding and wisdom and obedience to the supreme law of the land.

ROBERT F. WAGNER

(Continued from Page 7)

in our national affairs. The floundering of the past four years have produced nothing new, nothing constructive. Leadership has been lacking and we have had government by special interest rather than government by the people in accordance with the Constitution of these United States.

The people of this country have had four years during which they have waited impatiently for some concrete program, some social philosophy, some humane executive direction. Four years ago they received glowing promises of reduced taxes, lowered national debt, balanced budgets. Now, four years later, what have we? Higher taxes, a higher national debt and a promise that next year's budget will show a surplus. The cost of living is at the highest point in our nation's history and Washington claims this is good. You working men, you housewives, you know that the paycheck never catches up with higher prices. What good is the claim that you are making more money when, in fact, you can actually afford to buy only less and less. This trimming and reduction in what is available to our workers, small business men and to our farmers is what the Republicans call "prosperity." Well, I don't and I know that you don't. To me, and I know to you, prosperity means making more of the good things of our nation available to more of our people. We are not getting that now, but we will get it when we elect Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver.

AFL-CIO Aid to Puerto Rico Means 125 Homes

The \$25,000 donation by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations for the relief of victims of the recent hurricane in Puerto Rico has been presented to Gov. Luis Muñoz-Marín. The presentation was made by Hipólito Mirano, president of the Puerto Rican Federation of Labor, and ILOUW Representative Robert Glensick.

Fully hard hit by the full fury of the storm were workers' quarters lying in the path cut diagonally across the island by the howling wind and rain. The \$25,000 will be used to build 125 special-type concrete houses in the hard-hit areas. Each house will have a marker reading: "This home built by American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations."

Immediately following the impact

of the hurricane, Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, then in Puerto Rico on a government mission, placed the ILOUW Mobile Health Center at the service of the government's emergency aid division. But the need for additional aid was voiced in a cable to Pres. David Dubinsky, while he was attending the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting at Unity House.

Pres. Dubinsky in turn informed AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George Meany of the call from Puerto Rico and the matter was presented to and acted upon by the council.

EOT Wins Severance Pay At Madeira Sportswear

A new agreement which introduces the concept of severance pay coverage and provides other substantial gains has been signed with Madeira Sportswear of Jersey City, N. J., reports Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, general manager of the Eastern Out-Front Department.

The renewal marks a decade of harmonious relations between the union and the company, one of the many women's apparel producers on the East Coast. Agreement on new terms was reached after a number of conferences, with Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, general negotiator and Emory Kilmann, company president, speaking for the firm. Kilmann also is an employer representative and trustee of the Eastern Retail Retirement Fund.

The severance pay clause is based on a formula which provides the equivalent of one week's wages for every year of employment, should the employer be compelled to discontinue operations for reasons beyond his control.

The new contract also provides for substantial wage increases including \$5 weekly for cutters and \$2.50 for all other workers. Basic minimum wages were set at \$11.50 an hour, and the company agreed that should there be any further increases through federal or state law, the union minimum shall be

at least 15 cents above the law's requirements.

All workers in the shop receive six and one-half holidays with pay, regardless of whether they work on a working or non-working day or week.

A 35-hour week is in effect, with 38 weeks over the daily regular hours paid for at the rate of time and one-half for both piece and work hours.

IALC TOUR OF ITALY, ISRAEL SLATES BUSY ITINERARY; 59 GOING

(Continued from Page 3)

tional Committee of the Italian American Labor Council, will include a sojourn in Israel in conjunction with the dedication of the Luigi Lussat Stadium in Italy.

ILOUW First Vice Pres. Antonino, president of the IALC and general secretary of the Italian Democrats Local 80, accompanied by his wife, will lead the visitors, most of whom are members of the ILOUW and Local 80. On Oct. 2 he will lead a group of 19 flying to Israel to dedicate the stadium in his name. The group will return to Rome Oct. 7.

Following are some of the high points on the trip's calendar:

Sept. 22-23: Testimonials sponsored by free trade unions (CISL and UIL) and attended by leaders of Italian democracy.

Sept. 23: Audience with the Pope, visit to Italy's president; official reception by the City of Rome at the Capitol building.

Sept. 24: Meetings with Premier Segni, Vice Premier Saragat and Minister of Labor Vigorelli; reception at Ambassador Luce's residence in Rome.

Oct. 2-7: Israel trip. (Clavina Antonino, sister of Luigi and who lives in Italy, will join the group going to Israel.)

Oct. 8: Good-will tour of Sicily.

Oct. 12: Ceremonies at ILOUW-sponsored Franklin D. Roosevelt Institute in Montefiore.

Oct. 13-20: Continuation of tour of Italy, taking in a number of cities, from which Antonino has received invitations to visit.

Oct. 21: Departure for United States.

Tammi B. Montana, editor of "United States Edition of ILLUSTRI" and public relations director of IALC, is in charge of arrangements.

Chicago Draws New Dress Terms; B. J. Co. Signs Pact

A successful organizing drive at the B. J. Manufacturing Co. in Chicago has resulted in a 6 per cent general wage increase for all workers of that cotton dress firm, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, Midwest regional director.

Other features of the newly-signed contract include provisions for health, welfare and retirement benefits and four paid holidays.

Negotiations were conducted by Manager Sam Glasman of Local 76 and 261 and Jack Rubin, administrative secretary of the miscellaneous locals. The shop's 15 employees have joined Local 76.

According to Glasman, both cotton dress and sportswear industries have had an excellent fall season. The blouse industrial picture, however, is a bleak one. Glasman adds that many shops are already making up samples for the spring season, prospects for which look good.

The three newly organized firms are the B. J. Manufacturing Co., Belitz Co. and the Bell Bias Co. A nine-day strike was necessary at B. J. before the firm agreed to sign a Local 82 contract.

The new contracts covering the three shops meet the standards and terms set in agreements between the Undergarment and Necktie local and associations in other sectors of the industry as negotiated last May under the guidance of ILOUW Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, former manager of Local 62.

According to Manager Stulberg, invaluable aid in this organizing drive has been rendered by Abraham Snyder, manager of Local 32.

"Lady" and "Fella" Tickets Now Available at Local 38

Tickets for two Broadway hit musicals, "My Fair Lady" and "Most Happy Fella," are now available for ILOUW members at Local 38, Ladies' Tailors, and Custom Dressmakers. Prices are \$2.65 and \$3, respectively, for September and October dates.

ADLAI-ESTES TICKET ENDORSED BY LABOR; HEAD LIBERAL SLATE

(Continued from Page 3)

ed the Nixon record to show how the Republican candidate had voted as a member of Congress on the Taft-Hartley Act, on minimum wages, social security laws and in each case had voted wrong.

Pres. Dubinsky concluded by urging that it was impossible to be neutral, three citations H. S. S. said that therefore the board should endorse Stevenson and Kefauver.

The ILOUW chief also cited, in greater detail, the Nixon record in his address at the nominating session of the New York Liberal Party the evening before the Chicago labor meeting. The final session of the Liberal Party convention, held in Manhattan Center, brought out so overflow crowd who gave a rousing reception to Stevenson, Kefauver and Wagner.

(The text of Pres. Dubinsky's Liberal Party address is on Page 8. Excerpts from the acceptance speeches of the candidates and from the talk by Ben. Lehman are on pages 6 and 7).

Have Fun and Get Ideas WITH YOUR UNION

NEW YORK ILOUW CENTRAL CLASSES

October 1956 thru May 1957

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
ILOUW HISTORY — OGC 1719 Broadway, 4 P.M. ECONOMICS OF GARMENT INDUSTRY — OGC 1719 Broadway, 7:15 P.M.	TRADE UNION TECHNIQUES— 1139 Broadway, 4 P.M. SCULPTURE. GROUP H Safe Studio, 134 McDougall St., 5:30 P.M.	MUSIC APPRECIATION 1719 Broadway, 4 P.M. LIFE DRAWING Safe Studio, 134 McDougall St., 5:30 P.M.	EDUCATION — RECREATION CENTER Lectures, Discussions, Games Textile H. 8, 251 W. 18 St., 6:30 P.M.
SCULPTURE. GROUP I Safe Studio, 134 McDougall St., 5:30 P.M.	BEGINNERS LEATHER AND METAL WORK 119 E. 16 St., 5 P.M.	CERAMICS AND WEAVING 119 E. 16 St., 5 P.M.	SCULPTURE WORKSHOP Safe Studio, 134 McDougall St., 5:30 P.M.
ADVANCED CERAMICS, LEATHER AND GLOVE-MAKING 119 E. 16 St., 5 P.M.	GYM, SWIMMING, SPORTS, ETC. Textile H. 8, 251 W. 18 St., 6:30 P.M.	GYM, SWIMMING, BASKETBALL Textile H. 8, 251 W. 18 St., 6:30 P.M.	BEGINNERS CERAMICS, WEAVING 119 E. 16 St., 5 P.M.
Phone Columbia 5-7090 for other classes in formation. Click with your local education director for additional classes.	DANCING (ADVANCED) Textile H. 8, 251 W. 18 St., 7:15 P.M.	DANCING (BEGINNERS) Textile H. 8, 251 W. 18 St., 7:00 P.M.	PAINTING 1719 Broadway, 6 P.M.
VOICE OF LOCAL 89 19 to 19:30 A.M. Saturdays WEVD (1320 Kc.)	On Your Radio EDWARD MORGAN JOHN VANDERCOOK AFL-CIO Communications Monday thru Friday, 7 P.M. to 9 P.M. WABC (730)	"REPORTS ON LABOR FRONT" Joseph Tevlin WEVD (1320) Wed. 9 P.M.	Saturday YOUTH TO POINTS OF INTEREST AND UN. WEEKEND INSTITUTES AND EXCURSIONS
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Classes start week of **Oct. 1, 1956**

CUTTERS COLUMN

Fur-Like Garment Goods Mean More Cuttings and Bigger Pay

Following three months of sustained operations in the shops during which virtually all cutters were absorbed, a slight drop in activity developed coinciding with the recent holiday period, but another forward spurt is expected to keep work and earnings at a high level for a number of weeks to come, Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Cutters' Local 10 reports.

On the whole, the cutters' season to date has been fairly satisfactory. In the cloak trade, where unfavorable conditions had prevailed during recent seasons, the cutters had a considerable amount of additional work due to the continued and accelerated production of synthetic pile fur-like fabrics which had to cut in smaller lots and require more labor than other types of fabrics.

Initiative efforts are being made to find permanent jobs for members who have displaced at the end of the previous season when the normal degree of turnover occurred. A report on the number of permanent job placements this season is now being prepared and will be made public at an early date.

At a recent executive board meeting, Assistant Manager Alex Goldensberg reported on a complaint against two cutters that had been subject to action by the executive board.

Two members, who worked in a dress shop, had accepted money from a cutter for getting him a job and allowing him to work in their shop. Their claim that the money represented a gift was rejected as a spurious evasion when they were unable to explain the reason for the alleged gift. The executive board declared that the acceptance of such "gratuities" is "untenable and disgraceful" and marked anybody engaged in such a practice as "unfit to associate with decent union men."

Since this was the first offense of the two individuals they were not expelled from the organization but were required to refund the money they had impermissibly accepted and pay fines of \$150 and \$200 respectively. They will also be publicly censured at a regular membership meeting.

Commenting on this unprecedented case, Manager Falkman pointed out that it would not have been uncovered had not information about it been obtained by a union member, who was not involved. Farnish-

REGULAR MEETING
Monday, Sept. 24
Subsistence of Financial Report

ing information violations is not "informing" or "speaking" but a duty of every member to be exercised in his own interest and for the welfare of the organization as a whole.

Despite the decline in violations of union regulations during the past year, shops are being carefully patrolled by union committees to insure continued observance of rules involving excessive work hours and working with union men only.

The local is determined to keep observance of regulations at the high level established during the past two years. Manager Falkman declares. It will not tolerate infractions and will impose fines when necessary to deter further violations.

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE
IN WELFARE OPENS
EDUCATIONAL SERIES

The expanding role of government in the welfare aspects of American life will be discussed by Alex Weiss on Thursday, Oct. 4 in another of the Textile High School lecture series. The talk is slated for 6:15 P.M. in Room 504 at the school, 18th St. Room 1405, at 1:15 P.M. And Ninth Ave. A recreational program will follow.

Joe Tolstoy's "War and Peace" will be discussed Saturday, Oct. 6, by literary critic William Kennedy. The talk will be given at Hunter College, Park Ave. and 69th St., Room 1405, at 1:15 P.M.

According to Fannia Cohn, Education Department secretary, regular Thursday night lectures at Textile High School will be held and continue weekly thereafter. The Hunter College Saturday afternoon series will get underway Oct. 20.

St. Louis, Kansas City Units
Busy with Renewal Parleys

The "Quiet, please—parleys underway" signs will soon be hanging outside a number of conference rooms in the Southwest Region where upcoming contract renewals dot the agenda, according to Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, regional director.

With a five-year agreement with the St. Louis underwear industry slated to expire in November, the union has moved for an early conference with the Associated Garment Industries.

Improvements sought by the wigmakers match those recently won by St. Louis dress and sportswear workers. They want a raise across-the-board wage boosts, higher minimums for more experienced workers, a second week pay vacation allowance for workers with five or more years' service, a shorter work week and a number of other gains. The union also is conducting a drive for workers with five or more years' service, a shorter work week and a number of other gains. The union also is conducting a drive for workers with five or more years' service, a shorter work week and a number of other gains.

In another development, Perlstein

reports that ILOWU Research Director Laura Tress has been named on a commission to study the advisability of adopting a minimum wage and employment plan in the women's garment industry in St. Louis.

Assistant Manager Sam Schwartz of the Kansas City Joint Board has submitted proposed contracts to six firms of that city: Camille Starr, Hammer Brothers, Inc., Jade Boudier Pad Co., Western Binding and Pad Co., Midwest Embroidery Co. and Klineberg Dress Corp.

Two newly expanded shops in St. Louis penned ILOWU contracts last month following successful drives headed by Blaffer J. Perlstein. He acted as Assistant Regional Director Frank Rother in the negotiations. The shops are Midwest Quilting Co. and Swift Missouri Corp., a new zipper manufacturer.

WASHINGTON MAIL

by John Hartling

Candidates Must Buy TV Time COD or Not at All

The 1956 campaign to elect the next President revolves around two elements of importance: issues and tissues. Issues are indispensable. Adlai Stevenson has begun to hammer away at many points in the Eisenhower armor. For President Eisenhower, the issue is simple: his administration's record. That record is going to be subjected to Democratic attack with no lull between now and Election Day. The Republican defense will be tough and adroit.

One of the interesting aspects of this campaign—so far as the Democrats are concerned—is the great joy of battle which has begun to glow at almost every level of the campaign—from precinct worker up through the so-called high command. As a matter of fact, the idea of "high command" is out so far as the Democrats are concerned. That's a military term which the Republicans can keep. The Democrats say the push is coming up from below. What you have got among the Democratic leadership is "high response." That's why the whistle-stop, the bus stop, the picnic, the block party, the grass-roots in suburbs and countryside are sparking places for this campaign. This is a fact of American life which Democratic and Republican political leaders have come to realize. That is why issues are as important as issues. The tissues of this campaign are manpower and money.

On the Democratic and liberal side, money alone does not equal manpower. What this means, according to the best Democratic analysis, is that men and women, in and out of unions are prepared to work for Stevenson and Kefauver as part of their bread and butter activity.

On the Republican side, money commands manpower. Republican campaign leaders can't depend for their machinery of support on any considerable group outside a comparative small percentage of the population. The Republicans raise much more money more easily because they have the ready sources to raise it from. This became clear from testimony before the opening session of the Committee headed by Senator Robert C. Taft.

Although the Democrats say they will rely on the person-to-person technique and real live, personal appearances of the candidates, they will need money to buy the indispensable television and radio coverage to get into the nation's living rooms. Already the Republicans have three most of the desirable TV and radio time. They began pre-empting the time in June, 1955. They could contract for it without fear of being unable to meet their obligations. The Stevenson forces have to go slow about commitments. They can't just tell the networks to "charge in."

Republican leaders charge, with ominous implication, that unions in politics are a mighty suspicious activity.

On the other side, Democrats testified before the Gore committee that a large New York advertising company solicited funds by mail from their employees because of "what it might mean to you personally if Eisenhower were not elected." Also, Henry Ford II admitted to a Senate subcommittee that his personal assistant had solicited \$1,000 contributions to the Republican campaign of 1952 in Chicago. General Motors' sales division admittedly had the bite put on them by Pres. Harlow Curtice. This is preposterous—wholesale.

In short, campaigning today is expensive. To provide the tissues and sinews of political battle, the need of money goes hand-in-hand with the need for manpower.

What is required for fighting any campaign is a basic financial minimum, which runs into millions of dollars. The difference between Republicans raising money and Democrats doing the same thing can be summed up this way: Republicans can get one corporation president to contribute \$5,000. To raise the same amount, the Democrats have to get 1,000 people to give \$5 apiece. That takes longer, it's harder—but you reach more people.



Boss Sings at Jobber, Hits Union, But Is Foiled

Thirty New York cloakmakers, locked out by their employer, were ordered returned to their jobs this month by industry's impartial chairman as a result of vigilant and prompt action by the Cloak Joint Board.

The arbitrator's decision spelled an important union victory by strengthening the provision that workers are a party to the designation of contractors.

Once again when the employer, a contractor designated for a lost and suit jobber, decided to give up his designation and fire his workers, the union immediately stepped in and declared that the contractor's decision to abandon designation cannot be a unilateral one. Since the union is involved in the designation of contractor and the jobs of the workers are at stake.

Charging the contractor with

an illegal lockout of his employees, the union demanded that the American Association expel him as a member unless he rehired his workers and accepted work from his designated jobber.

The contractor refused to comply with the union's demands, claiming he had been forced to give up his designation because of a dispute with the jobber.

The Joint Board thereupon took its case to the industry's impartial chairman. In presenting the worker's case, Hensch Mendelsohn, assistant to the general manager, stressed that if the contractor had

BOOK FRONT

by Marion Speichardt

2 Dixie Writers
Give Testimony
To Heart, Hope

SEGREGATION. By Robert Penn Warren, Random House, \$1.95. CALAS, BY R. H. Howe, \$1.95. J. B. Lippincott Co., \$1.95.

These two slim books carry an importance far beyond their slender size. Both deal with a most explosive issue of our time. One is a powerful short novel; the other a profoundly moving attempt at an eminent American novelist to probe his own tortured heart.

The voice of reason, the heartbeat of sympathy and understanding rings in the pages of both books. In this there is a moving lesson for all Americans both North and South. For both of them the authors are themselves Southerners. Mr. Warren, born in Kentucky, had two grandfathers on the Confederate side in the battle of Shiloh; Miss Daniels, of North Carolina, is the latest in a long line of distinguished



Southern Journalists bearing their name.

Mr. Warren's book is short and sharp. It consists chiefly of remembered portions of interviews he had in different parts of the South and with all kinds of Southerners. As he conversed with his neighbors they spoke the words, picturing his own doubts. He was shocked. They laughed on a terrible hatred, and on hope.

It was himself that he heard in speaking. Mr. Warren like many other Southerners, shut by conflicting emotions but at the same time is sustained by the growing hope that out of present confusion and fear, the South will move into a new understanding of its racial and regional problems.

Miss Daniels has written a tight little tale filled with a remarkable ability to present the Negro side of the present transition. Her subtle technique is highly regarded in the Negro community in which they live in Illinois. Some retain subconscious attitudes in a strong desire to protect their families. But others, feeling the indignity of servitude show their indignation by the way they behave. They have established prejudices.

There are millions of Blake families in the South today who are as much troubled by the great changes as are the white and the white neighbors. No more hopeful sign has as yet emerged from the South than these two books which are powerful testimony of the fact that native voices are being raised in behalf of reason and humanity against all prejudices—whether of color or race or religion, whether in the North or South.

had difficulties with the jobber he should have gone through the normal channels of grievance procedure and not penalized his employees instead.

In sustaining the union's position, the impartial chairman Bol A. Rosenblatt ruled that:—

"The contractor assumes full responsibility in continuing his designation."

"The jobber continues giving the contractor his equitable division of work."

—Contractor and jobber settle any disputes via appropriate and available channels.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

ELECTION-DAY LIBERALISM

REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS are stumping the land, insisting vehemently that there is no such thing as a labor vote. At the same time they are sparing no effort to capture that vote.

This is neither as paradoxical nor as silly as it may seem at first. The hard-headed calculators who are trying to get Mr. Eisenhower re-elected know that this time every vote will count. They are also learning that working men and women everywhere in the land have grown wise to the game of having the President utter endless paternalistic platitudes about general welfare while his team of busy little beavers continues its devotion to special interests.

Now the stunning Democratic victory in the Maine elections has put real fear into their hearts. For the haunting possibility has arisen that, in one state after another where disillusionment with shining Eisenhower promises of four years ago has spread and sprung roots, small shifts of worker or farmer sentiment may be sufficient to wipe out the narrow voting margin by which the General carried many states last time. Indeed, results of gubernatorial and municipal elections during the Eisenhower term, should have prepared the Republican politicians for such shifts.

No one insists that there is a labor vote that can be gathered, influenced and delivered in an organized fashion. The working men and women of this country are free and able to think and judge for themselves. And they need only look to their own pantries and pay envelopes, the schools to which they send their youngsters, their income tax forms, the prices they have to pay and the debts they must incur to perceive the direction in which the country has moved since, as Interior Secretary McKay once put it, an Administration representing business and industry has come back into the saddle.

THE PEOPLE CANNOT BE FOOLED all the time. Four years ago Mr. Eisenhower pledged repeal of the most vicious anti-union provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. A distinguished labor leader, Martin P. Durkin, agreed to take the post of Secretary of Labor on the basis of that commitment.

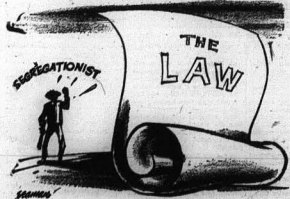
Mr. Durkin soon resigned because of the President's failure to act. He has since passed to his eternal rest. But the Taft-Hartley Act still functions in its pristine form. Mr. Eisenhower still promises changes. And now poor Mr. Mitchell, as the "liberal" member of the Eisenhower big business team, must go up and down the land telling workers they ought to see that this proves another four years of Republicanism is the best thing in the world for them.

Poor Mr. Mitchell, like others trying to put a liberal face on the Republican Administration, is compelled to use an old Russian trick and to act and speak as if the Republicans had invented, rather than sought to undermine, this nation's progress toward social security, minimum wage increases and safeguards, higher living standards and all the other New Deal and Fair Deal enactments whose lasting strength are still sustaining our economy despite the worst efforts of the Republicans.

Any Secretary of Labor in this "business and industry Administration" was bound to become the most repudiated (as Mr. Dulles is the most contradicted) member of the team. For example, no sooner had Mr. Mitchell, late in 1954, proclaimed he "opposed such (right-to-work) laws categorically," than Mr. Eisenhower replied that Mitchell's views "did not represent Administration views." When the Secretary of Labor proposed bringing retail workers under minimum wage law coverage, Mr. Eisenhower quickly countered he had not "specifically recommended" coverage for "any class or group, retail or anything else."

Mr. Eisenhower, even with good intentions, and Mr. Nixon with none, cannot cover up the seasonal and superficial character of the "liberalism" that blossoms and quickly withers every four years in the Republican desert.

"Go Back Where You Came From!"



"Stirring Role"



Republican Waste Land

By
Sen. Wayne Morse

From the Convention address by the Democratic candidate for re-election as Senator from Oregon.

HISTORY has a strange way of repeating itself. Less than a century ago economic freedom in this country was imperiled by the monopolistic power of those giant, sprawling empires of wealth—the trusts. Today our economic landscape is once more pock-marked with fresh graves of bankrupt businesses. Mergers continue to mount. Again there looms the fateful question: Can free enterprise remain free, and man the master of his economic soul? Or must freedom wither and opportunity flee?

Less than a century ago, out of the same impulsive struggle for monopolistic power, there also developed ominous signs that unchecked private exploitation threatened to deplete and destroy our common natural heritage—our woods, lands, streams, minerals, and wildlife. Today, these same natural resources, the property of all Americans for all times, are again in jeopardy. Those who would rob the future to satisfy their immediate greed are once more transgressing the dictates of nature and man-made law in their quest for power and selfish gain.

Two great Republicans, Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot knew that industry, though it promised material plenty, could destroy the very natural resources on which it was based. They knew that our great wealth was not "boundless." Pinchot and Roosevelt understood what "give away" meant. In his famous message vetoing the plan for private exploitation at Muscle Shoals, Teddy Roosevelt said: "It does not seem right or just that this element of local value should be given away to private individuals. . . ." Instead, he had the courage and the foresight to formulate a philosophy which would conserve our natural wealth and make its benefits available to all of the people.

THE philosophy of Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot was based on the belief that our wealth of underground minerals and metals, of trees, tracts of fertile land, and broad, rushing rivers, belong first to the people. They believed that the government had a responsibility to preserve the nation's wealth. They understood that sometimes the government must step in to protect the people from profit seekers, and the unbridled urge to plunder. Their statesmanship carved out a conservation policy which I believe is the basic premise,

not only of my own philosophy toward natural resources, but of the philosophy of the American people. It is that each generation is but the trustee of God's gift of natural resources from which a people may build a great nation. It is that we have the profound moral obligation to see that we leave those natural resources for the next generation, and that we leave them in a better condition than that in which we found them.

The torch of conservation, after it was dropped and long extinguished by the Republican Party of the 1920's, was picked up and rekindled ever brighter for the Democratic Party to carry, by the great Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He recognized that big business monopoly interests were out to scuttle comprehensive river development projects for profit and for plunder. He courageously saved the West for the West and for the nation—as in the Grand Coulee case. Roosevelt reversed the Hoover vetoes of TVA, and brought to a whole river basin the rightful heritage of future generations of Americans in their own natural resources.

BUT these principles have been thrust into political controversy during the past four years when this administration has forsaken the best interests of the people. It has sacrificed the natural resource heritage of the public in its willingness to serve the limited ends of special interest groups. It is my hope that this forthcoming election will demonstrate so clearly that favoritism with the people's heritage in their natural resources is not to be tolerated by the voters—that conservation and resource development will be declared off limits to politics.

Conservation and resource development are a key issue of this 1956 campaign. The principles of conservation underlie the issue of Hells Canyon Dam. For here in the deepest canyon in the country lies the finest most economic multipurpose damsite in the whole United States. Multipurpose damites—for flood control, low-cost power, improvement of navigation, aid to irrigation and magnificent outdoor recreation—are few. They should not be wasted. They are the property of the people; when they are wasted the people's substance is misused. To turn them over to a private company for profit and gross underdevelopment is to squander the people's heritage for private gain.